THE [Numb. 757.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *November* 8, 1759.

PARIS, Auguſt 7.

THIS Evening a Council was held, at the breaking up of which, Orders were diſpatched to Straſbourg for 100 Pieces of Cannon, to be ſent immediately to M. de Contades. Expreſſes are alſo ſent to the Courts of Sturgard, Manheim, and Munich.

Auguſt 10. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was going to hunt on the 6th, when he received the News of Marſhal Contades's miſerable Defeat upon the Weſer, upon which he immediately diſmiſſed his Equipage, and retired very diſconſolate to his Cabinet. We have no diſtinct Account of this ſtrange Event; but we know in general, that we have loſt 600 Officers, and between 12 and 13000 Men. This Loſs fell chiefly upon the Horſe; for by the Situation of the Ground the Foot could not act.

Lipſtadt, Auguſt 10. The Corps under the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick made about 150 Priſoners at Eimbeck, amongſt whom is the Count de Broglio, a Field-Marſhal, and Brother to the Duke of that Name.

Dreſden, Auguſt 16. Our Conſternation is greater than ever; our Governor has ordered Fire-Balls, and other combuſtible Stuff, to be lodged in ſeveral Houſes in the Suburbs, which has cauſed the Inhabitants to quit their Houſes, and retire. The Reaſon of this is preſumed to be a Viſit from the Auſtrians, whoſe Light Horſe have made their Appearance in the Neighbourhood of Pirna. It is true Count Schmettau is a brave Officer, and will at all Events execute his Maſter's Orders, and defend this Place to the laſt Extremity. The Auſtrians and Troops of the Empire are in Sight. Our Gates are juſt now going to be ſhut, and our Walls and Ramparts are ordered to be manned; ſo that you cannot expect to hear from me, till it pleaſe God to deliver us one Way or the other.

Prague, Auguſt 6. The 30th of laſt Month Marſhal Daun's Army quitted the Neighbourhood of Mark-Liſſa, and occupied a new Camp near Lauban. The Head Quarters of his Excellency are fixed at Lichtenau, a Town within Half a League of Lauban. By Means of this Poſition we can eaſily lend a Hand to the Ruſſians, and make all our Operations keep Pace with theirs. We hear that the Generals Laudohn and Haddick have joined their Army. The latter directed his March by Pribus and Boberſberg, in ſuch a Manner that the Enemy knew nothing of it. The Ruſſians themſelves not knowing who it was, began to cannonade him when he approached; but he immediately informed them by a Trumpeter, that he was come to pay them a very civil Viſit, with a good Number of Friends: Upon which the whole Ruſſian Camp rung with Shouts of Joy, and they congratulated each other on this happy Junction. The King of Pruſſia was abſolutely ignorant of it; yet he cauſed the Prince of Wirtemberg to advance with 6000 Men, and he himſelf marched with 10,000 more, and 80 Pieces of Cannon, with a Deſign to prevent this Junction. As to the reſt, the Corps of Prince Henry has alſo joined the Remains of General Wedel's Army near Sagan. Thus the Banks of the Oder, where ſo much Blood has already been ſhed, are likely to become the Theatre of more tragic Scenes this Campaign.

Hague, Auguſt 17. By Accounts from the Army under Prince Ferdinand, it appears, that his Serene Highneſs had marched from Dalen on the 12th, and arrived that Day at Statberg, where his Head-quarters were on the 13th.—— The Hereditary Prince has attacked the Enemy's rear Guard ſix ſeveral Times, and has always obtained ſome conſiderable Advantages, taking many Priſoners. His Highneſs, it is ſaid, repaſſed the Weſer on the 13th at Herſtal, and is by that Means at Hand to join Prince Ferdinand, or act ſeparately, as ſhall be thought adviſable. The French arrived on the 11th and 12th at Caſſel, after having undergone a moſt fatiguing March, and been harraſſed by the Hereditary Prince, till they paſſed the Defiles of Munden, of which Poſt, as well as of that of Weitzenhauſen, his Highneſs took Poſſeſſion, before he repaſſed the Weſer.—— Colonel Boyd has marched, in the moſt expeditious Manner, with his Detachment from Lipſtadt to Munſter, and, we hear, has begun his Attack upon the Town.

Copy of a Letter from Hallo'ſpring, Auguſt 6.

"You have heard of the mortal Blow given to the French Army. It is totally defeated, and knows not which Way to ſecure a ſafe Retreat. They have had 80 Officers of Diſtinction either killed or wounded. General Furſtenberg, who laſt Year quitted the Service of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, to enter into that of the Elector Palatine, was found amongſt the Slain in the Field of Battle. His Body has not been buried, to puniſh, in ſome Meaſure, the bad Conduct he practiſed in Sight of the Allies. Amongſt other Things taken, we have been ſo happy as to meet with an Account of the whole Correſpondence carried on between Marſhal Contades and the Courts of Vienna and Ruſſia."

From the Camp of the French Army at Caſſel, Auguſt 11. Marſhal de Contades came to encamp this Day at Lutzelberg; and this Afternoon the Duke de Broglio encamps, with the Reſerve, at Ober-Weilmar; while the Marquis d'Armentieres is drawing towards the Capital. The Army has had the good Luck to get ſafely thro' the Defiles of Munden, which the Enemies were endeavouring to ſeize. Notwithſtanding our fatiguing Retreat, we have always been able to face the Enemies, who ſuffered not a little from the Chevalier de Nicolai, in the Retreat from Eimbeck. Yeſterday they were beat by the Count de St. Germain, who purſued them as far as the Defiles of Munden, killed 600, and took five Pieces of Cannon. The Enemy's main Army is now at Ettelen; they think of forcing us to abandon Heſſe, and to wind round our Left; but we ſhall be able to prevent the Execution of their Projects. Moſt of our heavy Baggage has been loſt in the Retreat. At preſent we have Time to breathe, and the Troops are eager for an Opportunity to have their Revenge.

French Camp under Caſſel, Auguſt 12.

The Army does not look upon itſelf as vanquiſhed, altho' the Enemies have had on their Side all the Signs of a great Victory. Our March ſince the 2d may indeed be called a Retreat, but it is only like that of the Wolf. [*A very pretty Simile.*] *M. d'Armentires's Conduct, ſince the Affair of the 1ſt, merits the higheſt Encomiums. He is ready to join us, or act ſeparately, as Occaſions may require. To him it is principally owing that the Army has not wanted Subſiſtance. All the Corps of the Army have Orders to aſſemble this Day, in order, probably, to march forward.* [*Which Way they mean by marching forward, we may probably diſcover by our next.*] *The Marſhal has already replaced the Artillery which the Enemy had taken from us.*

Hildeſheim, Auguſt 12. *The Miſery this City and Country has ſuffered, when Part of the flying French Army went through it, is beyond Imagination. Tho' we belong to the Elector of Cologne, we ſaw ourſelves pillaged, plundered, and ſtripped of every Thing. At Eimbeck they have acted ſtill worſe, quite the Part of Savages and Brutes: The Men fit to bear Arms they forced away with them, and afterwards ſet Fire to the Town in divers Places, which was happily extinguiſhed again by the Expedition the Hereditary Prince made uſe of in climbing over the Walls, to force open the Gates. Nordheim and Gottingen have ſhared the ſame Fate, and all the open Country they came through, have experienced their much boaſted Civility.*

Cologne, Auguſt 14. *The French are determined to defend Munſter to the laſt Extremity. On the 7th it was inveſted in an irregular Manner by a Corps of Hanoverians, who bombarded it in the Night of the 10th; and on the 11th, in the Morning they ſummoned the Commandant to ſurrender; but he ſupported his Refuſal with ſo good a Countenance, that the Hanoverians retired the next Day. They now encamp at Wahrendorff. Three of the ſix French Regiments which encamped at Helteren, arrived Yeſterday at Weſel; and the other three are filing off towards Duyſbourg and Duſſeldorp.*

Paris, Auguſt 10. *The ill Succeſs of the Battle of the 1ſt of this Month was anounced by a very ſhort Letter from M. de Contades, wherein he ſays, that he had beheld what was never ſeen before, and which indeed was almoſt incredible; a ſingle Column of Infantry penetrate and break three Lines of Cavalry. 'Tis pretty well known that the Loſs of the Battle was owing to a bad Diſpoſition. The Marſhal ſent from Olendorp, on the 4th, a Courier, with the Detail of his Loſs. It is much leſs than was at firſt thought. Several Officers, who were ſuppoſed to be killed, are only wounded, and Priſoners. There are but two wanting in the Gendarmerie. The Count de Luſace (Prince Xavier of Saxony) was at the Head of the Saxons, and his Behaviour was greatly admired. The Prince de Camille, who was ſaid to be dead, is in good Health. M. d'Armentieres is at Warbourg, on the Dymel, and he has been joined by M. de St. Germain, and M. de Chevreuſe.*

From Dunkirk and Havre we hear, that they are in Expectation of a Bombardment. The Engliſh have taken all the Boats belonging to Oſtend and Nieuport, and obliged the Fiſhermen to ſerve them as Pilots. They had no Advice Yeſterday at the Admiralty-Office of the Departure of M. de Thurot. The Building of the flat bottomed Boats is continued at Havre and Honfleur, where they are now ſecured from Inſults.

The Court having been informed that the Fiſhermen of Brittany, and the Country of Aunis, not only ſupply the Engliſh Squadron with Proviſions, but carry them Advice of every Thing that is doing in our Ports; in order to put a ſpeedy Stop to ſuch a criminal Correſpondence, Orders are ſent to all the Ports of the Ocean not to ſuffer any Fiſhing Veſſels to go out for the future.

Hamburgh, Auguſt 12. *From all the different Relations that have appeared of the Battle of the 1ſt Inſtant, it muſt have been rather more fatal to the French than that of Roſbach.*

Hamburgh, Auguſt 14. *An Expreſs is arrived here this Day, with a Confirmation that his Pruſſian Majeſty has paſſed the Oder in Purſuit of the Ruſſians, who were retiring before him, and that he had already made 600 Priſoners. There is a Rumour that a Miſunderſtanding has ariſen between Gen. Count Soltikoff and Gen. Laudohn.*

Utrecht, Auguſt 13. *Letters from Leipſick adviſe, that the Pruſſian Garriſon evacuated that Place the 6th, and marched to Torgau. Theſe Letters add, that Dreſden was inveſted by the Army of the Empire.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, Auguſt 21. We have as yet no Accounts directly from the Pruſſian Miniſtry, touching the Battle of the 12th Inſtant, near Franckfort, upon the Oder; but by private Letters, from different Parts, it appears, that, in the Beginning of the Day, the King of Pruſſia ſucceeded in his Attack upon the Left of the Ruſſian Army; but that the Ruſſians had rallied and formed again, near the ſews Burying-ground, where they were again attacked by his Pruſſian Majeſty without Succeſs, which induced the King to return to his Camp at Wolkow, where he remains in perfect Health; and that the Slaughter was very great on both Sides. The Ruſſians have attempted nothing ſince the Action; and it is ſaid that General Haddick, with the Auſtrian Cavalry, was returning to join Marſhal Daun's Army.

Auguſt 24. The Army, under the Command of Prince Ferdinand, entered the Country of Waldeck on the 13th, and directed its March, ſo as to gain the Flank of the Enemy, who was then poſted in the Neighbourhood of Caſſel, which, however, M. de Contades thought proper to abandon on the 18th, and ſeems to be retiring towards Marpourg. On the 19th, Major Fridricks, of the Hanoverian Chaſſeurs, ſummoned that City, which ſurrendered, after ſome Cannon Shot, with a Garriſon of 400 Men, Priſoners of War; together with 1500 wounded, which the Enemy had been obliged to leave behind them. A very conſiderable Magazine likewiſe fell into our Hands there.

Luckner's Huſſars, on the 15th, routed a conſiderable Detachment of the Enemy at Volckmiſſen.

On the 17th the Hereditary Prince diſlodged from Woſshagen a Part of M. d'Armentieres's Corps; and, on the ſame Day, the Duke of Holſtein took, Sword in Hand, a whole Battalion of the Grenadiers Royaux, at Naumbourg, in Sight of the Enemy's Army.

General Imhoff is in full March towards Munſter, in order to carry on the Siege of that Place.

Auguſt 25. Accounts have been received here from Berlin and Magdebourg, of the 18th Inſtant, by which the Situation of the King of Pruſſia, ſince the Action of the 12th, appears by no Means ſo bad as had at firſt been repreſented. The Ruſſians had not then ventured to make any freſh Attempt, and his Pruſſian Majeſty was employed in taking all poſſible Meaſures to maintain his Ground, and was getting together a freſh Supply of Artillery, in which great Part of his Loſs had conſiſted.

Madrid, Auguſt 15. On Friday, the 10th Inſtant, a little after Four o'Clock in the Morning, his Catholic Majeſty departed this Life at Villa Viciosa. [*So far from the Gazettes.*]

Vienna, Auguſt 16. A Courier from Marſhal Daun has juſt brought us the great and agreeable News, that on the 12th Inſtant the Ruſſian Army, under Count Soltikoff, and the Imperial Troops, led by General Laudohn, gained a compleat Victory over the Pruſſian Army near Frankfort, on the Oder. The King attacked them between 11 and 12 o'Clock in the Forenoon; the Battle was extremely ſharp, but at length the Enemy gave Way, directing their Retreat, with the greateſt Precipitation, towards Cuſtrin. General Laudohn took upon him the Charge of purſuing them with all the Auſtrian Cavalry, and the light Troops of the Ruſſian Army. The Loſs of Men is conſiderable on both Sides. The victorious Army took a great Number of Cannon and Trophies, and made abundance of Priſoners.

Utrecht, Auguſt 22. There is a great Variation in the Berlin Letters concerning the Battle of the 12th. The Advices moſt worthy of Credit import, that the Court received three Couriers, one after another, the firſt bro't the News of a compleat Victory gained by his Majeſty; the ſecond was charged with a Letter from the King to the Queen, in theſe Terms; "I have ventured to ſtrike a Blow, and have "miſcarried; but the bad Iſſue of it is not irretrievable. I "hope to be very ſoon in a Condition to face the Enemy a "ſecond Time, nevertheleſs, I would adviſe your Majeſty "to leave Berlin." The third Expreſs diſpelled the general Conſternation, by poſitive Aſſurances, that the indefatigable Monarch had made Diſpoſitions for a new Attack, and had ſecured Berlin from Inſults by a Chain of Troops.

Leipſick, Auguſt 16. The 14th Inſtant the Pruſſians evacuated the City of Forgou, after a Defence of three Days. They have been allowed to march out free, but were to leave at Torgau their grand Magazine, eſtimated at a Million and Sixty Thouſand Florins; their Military Cheſt, containing an Hundred and Seventy Thouſand Florins; all their heavy Artillery; all the Hoſtages, Priſoners of War, and Deſerters, actually in the Town.

Franckfort (on the Mayne) Auguſt 16. We have had no certain Account, for ſome Days, of the Poſition of the French and Allied Armies. It is nevertheleſs ſaid, that the latter is advancing, by forced Marches, to Giſſen, in order to cut off the Communication of the French with their Magazines at Friedburgh, Hanau, and ſome other Places along the Mayne.

Caſſel, Auguſt 20. Marſhal Contades wrote the 16th to his Friends, that as the Victory of the Ruſſians muſt needs make ſome Impreſſion on Prince Ferdinand, he was determined to make a Stand at Caſſel with the King's Army; but Prince Ferdinand having appeared the 18th at Corback, the Marſhal has judged it abſolutely neceſſary to march to Frilla and Marpourg.

Hague, Auguſt 23. The freſheſt Advices from the Frontiers of the Marche of Brandenburgh inform us, that on the 17th Inſtant they had not yet ſeen at Berlin, nor in the Neighbourhood, any Parties of the Enemy's Troops.

Paris, Auguſt 18. *The Marſhal d'Etrees ſet out this Day, by Order of the King, for the Army of his Majeſty in Germany, it is ſuppoſed to take upon him the Command thereof. Marſhal de Contades has ſent a Memorial to Court, wherein he throws all the Blame of the ill Succeſs of the Battle of Minden upon the*

Duke

Duke de Broglio; and the Duke, on his Side, has dispatched another Memorial to the Miniſtry, wherein he juſtifies himſelf at the Expence of the Marſhal.

The 4th Inſtant, in the Afternoon, M. de la Clue's Squadron quitted the Road of Toulon, and went to drop Anchor at the Vignettes, where it was detained by a Calm all the next Day. The following Night it put out to Sea with a very fair Wind. The Engliſh Squadron, which cruized ſome Time off Barcelona, is returned to Gibraltar, undoubtedly to diſpute the Paſſage of the Streights with our Squadron. It is ſtronger in Ships, but we reckon their Companies muſt be weakened by Sickneſs.

Portſmouth, Auguſt 19. On Saturday Morning paſſed by this Port for the Downs between 2 and 300 Sail from the Weſt-Indies, under Convoy of his Majeſty's Ship the Auguſta, and Hornet Sloop.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 23.

Letters from Liſbon of the 10th Inſtant import, that the King of Portugal had determined to have a magnificent Palace built there; it is to take up the whole Ground from St. Jean des Beires Maries to the River's Side, and it is computed it will coſt above 300 Million of Cruzados. By the King's Orders, the Name of the Town of Aveiro, which gave Title to the late Duke, is changed to that of Nova Braganza.

Extract of a Letter from on Board one of Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet off Breſt, dated Auguſt 11.

"Juſt now arrived in the Fleet his Majeſty's Ship Dunkirk, one of Captain Hervey's Squadron, with five Barks, which that Officer ſent the Pallas with his Boats to cut out of a little Bay, cloſe to Breſt Harbour. They are all laden with Cannon Ball, and all Kinds of military Stores for the Breſt Fleet. This will be a great Diſappointment to their Expedition, and is a Proof how cloſely that Port is watched by Captain Hervey. We fear we ſhall not be able to remain much longer in ſo dangerous a Situation, for the Seaſon will ſoon prevent us from ſafely working our Ships amidſt ſuch a Number of Rocks and Iſlands, and on an Enemy's Coaſt."

Advices from Paris of the 10th add, that the Letters from M. de Contades's Army had been all ſtopt except a very few; and as it was known the Court had received a Detail of the Affair, the Silence obſerved in Relation to it, ſerved only to increaſe the general Uneaſineſs; that it was ſtill uncertain whether de Contades would command during the reſt of the Campaign, or not; that he had many Friends, but more Enemies, who ſtrove to get him recalled; that the Marchioneſs and the Duke de Belleiſle did their utmoſt that he might be continued; but that the King was ſo chagrined at this Defeat, that it was uncertain whether they would ſucceed.

Other Letters ſay, that he will certainly be continued; and that the late Affair will be of Service to the Army, by putting an End to certain Intrigues and Cabals.

Auguſt 25. There is Advice that the French Court has ſent Orders to nine Battalions of Militia, quartered in Alſace and Metz, to march to join M. de Contades. Orders have alſo been ſent to the Camp near Dunkirk, for detaching 4000 Horſe, and 16000 Foot, towards Weſel. All Talk of the Embarkation is almoſt dropt at Paris.

Auguſt 28. According to private Letters by the Dutch Mail, which are ſaid to come from good Hands, the King of Pruſſia intirely routed the left Wing of the Ruſſian Army, and took 100 Pieces of their Cannon; and their right Wing was giving Ground, when a ſecond Horſe was killed under his Majeſty, who was ſtunned by the Fall, and taken up ſpeechleſs; upon which a Rumour ſpread through the Army, that the King was dead. This threw the Troops into ſuch a Conſternation, that they loſt the Advantage they had gained, and the General was obliged to order a Retreat to the Camp he occupied before the Battle. The Ruſſians did not follow them. In this Action the Auſtrians were almoſt all cut to Pieces; the Relicks of them ſeparated from the Ruſſians after the Battle, and a Detachment of Pruſſians were ſent in Purſuit of them.

The laſt Letters from Magdebourg ſay, that in the Battle of the 12th, the Ruſſians were at leaſt 70,000 ſtrong; that the Corps of Auſtrian Cavalry that joined them, conſiſted of 12000 Men; and that his Pruſſian Majeſty's Troops were not 40,000 compleat. The Fortune of the Day was turned by the Auſtrians, who were not however, properly ſupported by the Ruſſians, upon which a great Quarrel has enſued. There were eight Ruſſian Generals wounded brought into Frankfort, one of whom is ſince dead. Of the Pruſſians, Lieut. General Itzenplitz has three dangerous Wounds, Lieut. General Hulſen has a Wound in his Leg, and Lieut. General Wedel ſhot in the Breaſt. General Van Wunch, to the great Joy of the Inhabitants, entered Berlin with three Battalions compleat, and ten Squadrons of Huſſars. On the 18th the Ruſſians had not made any Motions, or attempted to advance; whence it is ſuppoſed that their Loſs muſt be very great: Some ſay that the Killed and Wounded on both Sides, is not ſhort of 40,000 Men.

The Prince of Pruſſia, and his Brother, arrived ſafely at Magdebourg on the 12th, as the Queen, and the reſt of the Royal Family, did on the 13th. His Majeſty is preparing for another Battle, if the Ruſſians do not prevent it by a Retreat.

It is ſaid that the French, when they evacuated Heſſe-Caſſel, left behind them Baggage, &c. to a very great Amount.

A ſtrong Report prevailed this Day at Noon, that Advice was received from the Eaſt-Indies, by the Way of Liſbon, of Col. Clive's having had an Engagement with M. Lally, whom he had defeated, and retaken Fort St. David.

The King of Pruſſia being ſtunned by the Fall from his Horſe, on its being ſhot under him, gave Riſe to the Report that he was killed.

The Guildhall Subſcription goes on with great Spirit, both as to Men and Money, a conſiderable Number of Recruits being already inliſted by that public ſpirited Fund.

The Minerva Frigate arrived at Plymouth on Thurſday laſt from the Fleet, and has brought in with her five French Barks, laden with Gun-powder and Ball, which were taken by the Pallas Frigate off Breſt, under Protection of a Battery and a Party of the Iriſh Brigades, who fired very briſkly on the Pallas's Boats when they cut them out, but happily did no Hurt.

They write from Frankfort, that the Army of the Empire being informed of M. de Contades's Diſaſter, waited only for an Anſwer to a Letter ſent to him by the Duke of Deux Ponts to fall back to Franconia, if the Marſhal ſhould not be able to ſtand his Ground in Heſſe; which would be a mortifying Stroke, as that Army was on the Point of getting Poſſeſſion of Dreſden.

On Friday laſt Major Patterſon ſet out from Woolwich for Portſmouth, to accompany Admiral Rodney on the Expedition to the Coaſt of France, and take under his Command all the Bomb Veſſels deſtined for that Service.

By Letters from Landſberg, of the 18th, there is an Account, that a Miſunderſtanding happened between the Ruſſians and Auſtrians, after the late Battle, the latter alledging they were not properly ſupported in that Action by the Ruſſians, and that the Auſtrians had left the Ruſſians, and were gone back. It is added, that the King of Pruſſia had been joined, ſince the Battle, with 12000 Men, and that the News of another Battle was hourly expected.

Portſmouth, Auguſt 27. This Morning ſailed Rear Admiral Rodney, in the Deptford, of 50 Guns, with his whole Squadron of Frigates and Bomb Veſſels, and were out of Sight by Noon.

Yeſterday ſailed the Cheſterfield, Ranger, and Goree, with the Tranſports and Troops for Senegal and Goree.

BOSTON, *October* 23.

Yeſterday Morning arrived here Captain Furlong, in 36 *Days from Quebec; and by a Gentleman who came Paſſenger, we have the following authentic Account of the Battle fought on the Plains of Abraham, near the City of Quebec, on the* 13*th of September laſt, between the Generals* WOLFE *and* MONTCALM, *and alſo of the Surrender of that City to his Britannic Majeſty's Arms, viz.*

GENERAL WOLFE, finding that nothing could invite the Enemy to give him Battle whilſt he remained at Montmorancy, retired from thence the 11th of September, and reſolved to endeavour to effect a Landing on the Back of the Town: To make ſure of this it was abſolutely neceſſary to ſurprize them; he therefore prevailed on the Admiral to ſend up above the Town ſome Tranſports, and a large Number of Boats, all which got ſafe by, notwithſtanding the Enemy's conſtant Fire upon them from all their Batteries, which were compoſed of above 130 Pieces of Cannon, from 6 to 42 Pounders, the latter fired red hot Shot. General Wolfe marched his Army from Point Levy to the River Eſchemains, and embarked them on board the Tranſports; on the 12th he gave Orders for the Army to be in Readineſs to land the next Morning before Day Light, under the Heights of Abraham, and accordingly he landed, and immediately attacked and routed the Enemy, taking Poſſeſſion of a Battery of four 24 Pounders, and one 13 Inch Mortar, with but an inconſiderable Loſs: We then took Poſt on the Plains of Abraham, whither M. Montcalm (on hearing that we had landed, for he did not expect us) haſtened with his whole Army to give us Battle. About Nine o'Clock we obſerved the Enemy marching down towards us in three Columns; at Ten they formed the Line of Battle, which was at leaſt ſix deep, having their Flanks covered by a thick Wood on each Side, into which they threw above 1000 Canadians and Indians, who gall'd us much; the Regulars then advanced briſkly up to us, and gave us their firſt Fire at about fifty Yards Diſtance, which we did not return, as it was General Wolfe's expreſs Orders not to fire till they were within 20 Yards of us: They continued firing by Platoons, advancing in a very regular Manner, till they came cloſe up to us, and then the Action became general. In about 15 Minutes the Enemy gave Way on all Sides, when a terrible Slaughter enſued; we purſued them to the Walls of the Town, regardleſs of an exceſſive heavy Fire from their Batteries, and gained a compleat Victory: At Four in the Afternoon M. Boconville appeared with 1500 Foot, and 200 Horſe, on the great Road that leads from Montreal to Quebec, marching towards a Poſt on the Plains, occupied by a Body of our Light Infantry; on immediate Notice of which Brigadier General Burton, with the 35th and 48th Regiments, marched to the Left to receive him, but he no ſooner perceived our Diſpoſitions made to engage him, than he faced to the Right about, and made a moſt precipitate Retreat: At Ten at Night we ſurprized the Guards, and took Poſſeſſion of their Grand Hoſpital, wherein we found between 12 and 1500 Sick and Wounded.

The Troops lay on their Arms all Night, and on the 14th in the Morning, we ſecured the Bridge of Boats they had over Charles River, and made ourſelves Maſters of all their Poſts that were or might be of any Conſequence, leading to the Town; and at Night we broke Ground at 100 Yards from the Walls, where we had every Thing prepared for erecting a Battery, in order to make a Breach and ſtorm, but were prevented by their beating a Parley, and ſending out a Flag of Truce with Articles of Capitulation, and in a few Hours we took Poſſeſſion of the City, where we found 250 Pieces of Cannon, a Number of Mortars from 9 to 15 Inches, Field Pieces, Hawitzers, Royals, &c. &c. with a large Quantity of Artillery Stores.

The Day after the Engagement the Enemy abandoned Beauport, leaving behind them about 80 Pieces of Cannon, and 3 Mortars, having firſt ſet Fire to all their floating Batteries, and blown up their Magazine of Powder for ſupplying them and the Troops that were on that Side.

The poor Remains of the French Army, with about 10,000 Canadians, have retired to Jaques Quartiers, under the Command of M. Levy, but the Canadians are deſerting him in great Numbers every Day, and coming in to ſurrender themſelves: M. Vaudreuille ſtole out of the Town during the Battle, and eſcaped. The French in the Town and about us are ſtarving for want of Proviſions, from which it is reaſonable to imagine the whole muſt ſhortly ſurrender, even at Diſcretion; we have ſent up to Trois Rivieres for 5 Frigates, and 11 Sail of Tranſports, which arrived here laſt Spring from France, and which the Enemy have deſerted upon hearing of the Surrender of the Town: The Enemy loſt in the Engagement, Lieutenant General Montcalm, two Brigadier Generals, one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, and at leaſt 1500 Officers and Men killed and taken Priſoners; amongſt the Priſoners are 58 Officers: On our Side was killed the brave and never to be forgotten General WOLFE, with 9 Officers, 4 Subalterns, and 44 Privates. Wounded, Brigadier General Monckton, Col. Carlton, Quarter-Maſter-General, with 26 Serjeants, and 557 Rank and File: This Action is the more glorious, as the Enemy at leaſt were 12,000 ſtrong, beſides 500 Horſe; we were about 4500, ſome of us did not engage.

Brigadier Murray is appointed Governor of the Town, and the whole Army left to Garriſon it; Brigadier General Burton commands in the Lower Town, with the 48th Regiment, and Detachments from ſeveral others: Brigadier Townſend is gone Home in the Fleet to England, and Brigadier Monckton intends for the Continent.

Captain Furlong informs, That the Garriſon of Quebec, which conſiſted of 4000 Men, were embarked on board Tranſports, and lay ready to ſail for England when he came away: That about 8000 of the Inhabitants, Men, Women and Children, had come into Point-Levee, and taken the Oath of Allegiance, got Poſſeſſion of their Eſtates, and were employed in getting in their Harveſt: That Monſieur Montcalm was killed on Horſe-back in the Engagement, and his Body taken and buried in the City, and not carried on board Admiral Saunders, as has been reported: That General Wolfe's Body was ſent Home in the Leoſtoffe, in which alſo went Lieutenant Colonel Hale, with a Packet, containing the Particulars of the Conqueſt of that important Place.

Captain Dixmond, who arrived at Marblehead laſt Sunday, in 39 Days from Cadiz, confirms the Account from Liſbon (Publiſhed in our laſt) of the taking and deſtroying ſix large French Men of War out of ſeven, by Admiral Boſcawen, the 17th of Auguſt laſt, near Cadiz; only with this Alteration, that our Ships took three, drove two aſhore, and ſunk one in the Engagement: Admiral Boſcawen not being able to get the two off, ordered them to be burnt.—The French Squadron conſiſted of twelve Ships of the Line, and three Frigates; five of which, and the three Frigates, being ſeparated from the reſt, got into Cadiz the 17th or 18th of Auguſt; where the Shannon Frigate lay at Anchor without them, to obſerve their Motions. When theſe Ships got into Cadiz, there were 21 Sail of Spaniſh Men of War ready to ſail, only waiting for a Wind, to bring Don Carlos from Naples to aſcend the Spaniſh Throne. It was reported at Cadiz, that the Commanders of the French Ships which got in there, applied to the Spaniſh Admiral to take them under his Convoy up the Streights; the Admiral anſwered, he could not hinder their going out with him, but aſſured them, in caſe they ſhould meet with the Engliſh

English Fleet, he could not protect them; upon which they thought proper to wait at Cadiz for a more convenient Opportunity.——The Spanish Fleet sailed about ten Days before Capt. Diamond left Cadiz; and there appeared to be no Uneasiness among the Spaniards.——It was also reported at Cadiz, that Admiral Boscawen, after cruizing off Toulon for a considerable Time, found that he could not get at M. de la Clue there, he returned to Gibraltar, but kept out his Cruizers to watch them; and as soon as the Gibraltar Frigate discerned the French Fleet coming down, immediately ran into Gibraltar Bay, and gave the Admiral the Signal, and went out again and dogged them that Night; in order that the Admiral might keep Sight of the French Fleet, he kept heaving Sky Rocquets, and firing Signal Guns, which had a Tendency to deceive the French, they thinking it to be their own Squadron, and accordingly shortened Sail, upon which the Captain of the Gibraltar did the same, & by this Step prevented their getting too far from Admiral Boscawen, who in the Morning got so near as to engage them, as has been mentioned.——The Captain further says, that Admiral Boscawen in the Namure attacked the French Admiral, who disabled him in his Masts, and was obliged to drop a Stern, on which the French Admiral stood in for the Shore; that Admiral Boscawen soon after got on board the Newark, and pursued, and drove him on Shore, were she was burnt.——It was uncertain where Admiral Boscawen was, but generally thought he was gone to England with the three French Men of War, leaving a proper Number to watch the French at Cadiz.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, August 29.

"——On the 10th current, at 5 in the Morning, died FERNANDO VI. late King of Spain:—It is believed CHARLES III. will make no delay in coming to this Kingdom from Naples, where he will leave his Son in Possession of that Crown. Seven Ships of the Line, under Admiral Pedro Stuart, sailed the 17th from Carthagena for Naples, to bring the King; and this Day sailed from hence Admiral Navarro, with 13 Ships of the Line.—The Admirals Boscawen and Broderick, who were watching the French Squadron at Toulon all this Summer, being informed they were disarmed and laid up, which appeared to them to be really so, being all unrigg'd, &c. as not daring to venture out, (and Admirals quitted the Blockade, and arrived at Gibraltar the 3d inst. with 12 Sail of the Line, and 10 Frigates; but on the 16th in the Evening, the Wind strong at East, the Toulon Squadron appeared off Ceuta, on which Admiral Boscawen got ready with incredible Expedition, and about 10 that Night sailed out of the Gut, in order to wait for, or go in quest of, the French, who got thro' the Gut at 12 o'Clock the same Night; but being separated by the Violence of the Gale, five of the Line and 3 Frigates, arrived here the next Morning about 10 o'Clock; the other 7 Ships, all of the Line, were luckily met by Admiral Boscawen between 12 and 1 o'Clock the same Day, about 8 Leagues off Cape St. Mary's; for some Time it was a running Fight, but at last the French formed a Line, and fought smartly for 4 Hours; some say till 8 at Night, when they endeavoured to get off (during which Time one of their Ships was taken) and under Favour of the Night got into Lagos; but Admiral Boscawen in the Morning cut out and carried off two of them, and set Fire to two more; but the other two escaped in the Night:——Our Ships received but very little Damage, and lost but few People; the French a good many; their Admiral, Mons. de la Clue, had one Leg broke, and the other wounded: Thus their Enterprize is overset.——Admiral Boscawen, with 6 Ships, and the 2 Prizes, are gone to England; but Admiral Broderick cruizes off this Place, with 9 Ships of the Line, and some Frigates, watching the French that came in here.—They write from Gibraltar that 3 Captains are suspended, and sent home, they not having done their Duty in the aforementioned Action."

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 19.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town in South-Carolina, dated October 12, 1759.

"Just as an Express is setting off, I have Time to acquaint you, very briefly, that our Indian Affairs have a very different Aspect to what they had last Saturday; then we thought ourselves in the utmost Security, now in the greatest Danger: The Matter is, an Express arrived here on Sunday Evening, with Dispatches from Forts Loudoun and Prince-George, with Advices which occasioned the calling a Council early Yesterday Morning; the issuing a Proclamation last Night, summoning the Assembly to meet on Thursday the 4th; and Orders being given, for the Provincials and Independants to hold themselves in Readiness to march. Orders are likewise sent to the four Militia Colonels, to direct the out Settlements, to collect their Regiments together; one Half of which are to be employed either in offensive or defensive Operations, I cannot say which.——The Lower Cherokees, after all their fine Promises, are the Traitors; indeed they always were treacherous, and we have Reason to say so. Both our Forts are closely blockaded by those Barbarians, and Parties of them are gone out towards Augusta, the Watarees and Catawbas, to cut off the back Settlements.——The Governor seems determined to put a speedy and effectual Stop to these Disorders, and we hope every Thing from his Excellency's good Disposition, Judgment, and Resolution."

NEW-YORK, *October* 29.

Extract of a Letter from Crown-Point, dated Monday the 22d of October, 1759.

"Our Army, under General Amherst, returned here Yesterday, in the Battoes, the high contrary Winds, and, in general, bad Weather they had all the Time they were absent, which was likely to continue, prevented their proceeding down the Lake more than about 60 Miles; our Navy (which the General left behind on the Lake) however took one of the French Sloops, and chased two others into a Cove, from whence they could not get out, when the Frenchmen sunk them both, and fled; but our Sailors are endeavouring to get them up. We have had three Touches of Frost here; and it has been stormy a whole Week from the N.E. Our Forts, Block-houses, and Roads, are really surprizing, when we consider the Time they were done in."

This Day sails the Earl of Leicester Packet-Boat, Captain Morris, with the Mail for Falmouth.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 1.

By a Person from Ker's Creek, in Augusta County, Virginia, we are informed, that on Wednesday, the 17th ult. a Number of Indians came there, and killed and scalped the following Persons; viz. John Gilmore, and his Wife and Son, and the Wife of William Gilmore. That they also scalped a little Girl, and left her for dead, but that she was like to recover. And that they carried off 14 Prisoners. The Militia was immediately raised, and went in Pursuit of the Enemy, but had not returned when our Informant came away.

From Jamaica we have Advice, that the Privateer Sloop (lately commanded by M. Palanquet) was fitted out by our Admiral there, and sent on a Cruize; and that off the East End of the Island she met with, and took, after a smart Engagement, a Privateer Snow of 14 Guns, belonging to Port Louis. The Lieutenant of the Sloop lost one Leg, and was otherwise so badly wounded, that he died soon after the Battle; she had also four or five of her Hands killed, and several wounded.

The following is the Substance of a Letter from New-York, by Yesterday's Post, viz.

"A Vessel is arrived here in a short Passage from Ireland, by which there is Advice, That his Prussian Majesty decamped the Fifth of August from Muhlrose to Bulhow, between Frankfort and Lebus, where he halted, and laid Bridges over the Oder: That the Russian Army was at that Juncture behind the Oder, and occupied Frankfort on this Side, and had fortified their Camp between Frankfort and Konersdorff; and their Army amounted to no less than 80,000 Men, and 9000 Horse, besides 12,000 Austrian Horse: That the Prussian Army passed the River on the 11th, about a German Mile from Custrin, and on the 12th, about 11 o'Clock, began the Attack with great Success, having taken three Batteries of 80 Pieces of Cannon, and the greatest Part of the Russian Army was giving Ground, and had begun to plunder their own Baggage, thinking the Battle was lost, and the Victory continued for six Hours in the King's Favour; but the Enemy having a great Battery at the Jews Burying-Ground, near Frankfort, there the Austrian Cavalry, formed themselves, began a fresh Attack, and repulsed the Prussians with great Vigour, when General Seidlitz received a Wound, which rendered him incapable of giving Command, and their Horse drove in among the Foot, and put all into Confusion. That his Majesty did all that could be done to redress the Disorder; led on his Troops 3 Times to the Charge; had two Horses shot under him, and several Bullets went thro' his Cloaths; but finding his Troops much fatigued, and having no Prospect of regaining the Advantage he once had, was obliged to retreat, and repass the Oder; but that he commanded all the Heights on the Banks of that River: That the Prussian Loss was very considerable, but that of the Enemy much more so, considering the Havock which the Prussian Cavalry made among the Russians for six Hours: And that during the Battle Major Wunch, with his Regiment, entered Frankfort, and made 300 Prisoners; but as he could not maintain that Station, he brought the Prisoners to the Prussian Camp. The greatest Loss the King sustained was in his Artillery, which he was obliged to leave behind; but his Majesty had determined to hazard a second Battle with the Russians, and for that Purpose had entrenched himself, being resolved to wait till he should receive the considerable Reinforcements of Troops and Artillery, which were on the Road to him from different Parts."

In England they had received the News of Admiral Boscawen's taking three French Men of War, and burning two others, belonging to the Toulon Squadron: And that the French were reinforcing their Army with 25,000 Men, which had been beat twice, with considerable Loss, since the first Battle.——The Harriot and General Wall Packets had arrived at Falmouth, with the News of the taking of Niagara, Ticonderoga and Crown-Point. *It is remarkable, that all the Accounts contained in this Paragraph arrived in London on the same Day.*

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 8.

A LIST of VESSELS, &c. belonging to Maryland *and* Virginia, *which sailed from* York-Town *the* 15*th of* October, *for* England, *under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship* Lynn, WALTER STIRLING, *Esq; Commander.*

Charming Nancy,	Charles Ridgely;
Triton,	John Robinson;
August,	Thomas Wilson;
Lee,	John Johnston;
Wilson,	John Slater;
Good-Intent,	Leonard Brooks;
Thetis,	Matthew Craymer;
Sarah,	John Montgomery;
Peggy and Elizabeth,	Robert Brown;
Betsey,	Thomas Ireland;
Cornwall,	Thomas Hooper;
Planter,	George Snow;
Charming Nancy,	James Fannen;
Wye River,	Edward Noel;
Experiment,	Thomas Gordon;
Virginian,	John Marshall;
John and Jane,	David Lewis;
Susannah and Sarah,	Matthew Spencer;
Two Sisters,	Halbert Hanson;
St. George,	John Parker;
Suffolk,	William Steward;
Molly,	Nathaniel Chew;
Robinson,	William Kenner;
Betsey,	William Strachan;
Nancy,	Thomas Tweedy;
Elizabeth,	William Middleton;
Harford,	Thomas Dixon;
George,	Joseph Richardson;
Tryal,	William M'Gachin;
Mary,	William Quince;
Burwell,	John Wilson;
Lowther,	William Denison;
Planter,	Josiah Wilson;
Atlas,	John Cole;
Galloway,	Jerningham Bigg;
Frances,	John Loyal;
Molly,	William Jenkins;
Adventure,	Robert Necks;
Albany,	John Gillis.

The Night after the above Fleet got out of the Capes, they met with a violent Gale of Wind, in which the Snow *Adventure*, Capt. [illegible] of *Virginia*, foundered. The Captain and Crew were taken up by a Vessel from *North-Carolina*, and carried into *Philadelphia*. Capt. Necks saw several others of the Fleet in great Distress.

The Captain of another Vessel arrived at *Philadelphia*, discovered at Sea a large Ship, loaded with Tobacco, which had lost her Foremast, and was otherwise damaged, without any Person on board her.

Captain *North*, arrived here on Sunday last from *Madeira*: In Latitude 24, Longitude 26, from *London*, he saw 37 Sail of Ships, 20 of which were capital ones, under *Spanish* and *Portuguese* Colours.

Piscataway, October 30, 1759.

"On Friday last was a Day of Public Rejoicing here for the Success of his Majesty's Arms in the Reduction of *Quebec*. There was the greatest Concourse of People assembled upon the Occasion that was ever seen at one Time in this Place: Upwards of Fifty Gentlemen and Ladies dined in a most elegant Manner, and many loyal and patriot Toasts were drank. At Night the Town was Illuminated, and a Ball given at Mrs. *Plaisto's*, at which the Ladies made a "brilliant Appearance."

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brigantine SHARPE, BENJAMIN NORTH, *Master, from* MADEIRA,

A QUANTITY of Thick and Middling WINES, to be Sold on reasonable Terms, by

JAMES CHRISTIE.

WILLIAM FARIS,
WATCH MAKER, *from* PHILADELPHIA,

HAS Removed from *Church Street*, to the House late in the Occupation of *Andrew Buchanan*, the Sign of the CROWN and DIAL, opposite Mr. *Creagh's*; where he continues to Repair and Clean WATCHES as neat and well as can be done in any Part of *America*, and at reasonable Prices.

He has also procured a CLOCK-MAKER, who makes CLOCKS of all Sorts, which he will warrant to be good.

N. B. He gives the best Prices for old Brass.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of Mr. *Thomas Jennings*, late of this City, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts: And those indebted are desired to make speedy Payment.

REBECCA JENNINGS, Administratrix.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE,
On the Third Day of December *next, at the House of the Subscriber in* Annapolis,

SEVERAL valuable NEGROES; also Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; and sundry Houshold Goods, Plantation Utensils, and a Parcel of Corn, by REBECCA JENNINGS.

A NEW SLOOP, now on the Stocks, which will carry about 2700 Bushels of Grain, will be Launched, Rigged, and Fitted, in about a Fortnight, and ready to take in Freight for the *West-India* Islands, *North* or *South-Carolina*, or any Part of the Continent. Any Gentleman wanting such a Vessel, may be supplied, by applying to the Printers hereof, or *Edmund Rutland* near *Annapolis*.

THERE is in the Possession of *John Ireland*, living on 'Squire *Carroll*'s Manor, at *Elk-Ridge*, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Horse, thirteen Hands, an Inch and a half high, branded on the off Shoulder R, and on the off Buttock P.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Wednesday the 21st Day of this current November, *at the House of Mr.* Benjamin Duke, *in* Prince-Frederick-Town, *in* Calvert *County, for Sterling Money, or good Bills of Exchange,*

A TRACT of LAND called *Claggett's Design*, containing 376 Acres, lying on *St. Leonard's Creek* in *Calvert* County aforesaid; on which there is a good Dwelling-House, and some Out-Houses.

Also another Tract of Land, being Part of a Tract called *The Desert*, containing 350 Acres.

The Sale to begin at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon. For Title and Terms apply to

CHARLES GRAHAME.

Farlow-Creek, Kent County, *October* 28.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG well built SLOOP of 35½ Tons Burthen, and carries Eleven Hundred Bushels of Grain, deep waisted, with a fine commodious Cabbin with a Brick Chimney in it; she is well fitted with Standing & Running Rigging, has a good Anchor and Cable, Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, and a Flying Topsail, and all other Conveniencies, for the Bay Trade or Sea. Any one inclining to purchase the said Sloop, may have her a very great Bargain, as the Subscriber intends to leave off all Concerns with the Water-Business. JOHN CARVILL, junior.

SEVEN POUNDS REWARD.

THE aforementioned Sloop lost two Anchors and one Cable in the Eastern Bay in the North-East Storm on the 3d Instant; the Anchor, with the Cable, was lost on the lower Side of the Eastern Bay, on the Flats; it weighs 1 cwt odd, and the Cable is 8 Inches; it had a Buoy to it, but Somebody has taken it up. The small Anchor was lost under the upper Side of the said Bay, and had a Buoy to it; the Cable parted in the Ring. Any one that will bring said Anchors to the Subscriber, shall have Seven Pounds for both, or Five Pounds for the great Anchor and Cable, and Forty Shillings for the small one.

JOHN CARVILL, junior.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, for the Benefit of the Insurers,

THE SNOW *Alexandria* and her CARGO.

On Tuesday the 13th of *November* at *Wiccomico* Warehouse in *Westmoreland* County, *Virginia*, about 125 Hogsheads of damaged Tobacco.

Also on Tuesday the 20th at *Alexandria* in *Fairfax* County, will be sold the Snow *Alexandria*, with her Appurtenances saved, and about sixty Hogsheads of damaged Tobacco.

CARLYLE & DALTON,
JOHN BAYNES.

ALL Persons indebted to *Arthur Toole*, deceased, who lately carried on the Business of a Peruke-maker in *Upper-Marlborough*, are requested to make Payment: And those to whom he is indebted, are desired to bring in their Accounts, and they shall be paid, by

REBECCA GLADMAN, Executrix.

JUST IMPORTED *from* BARBADOS,

A CHOICE Parcel of *West-India* RUM, to be Sold Wholesale or Retail at *Nottingham*, for Mr. *Hancock Lee*, by GEORGE LEE.

October 18, 1759.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. *William Hamilton*, late of *Queen-Anne-Town*, in *Prince-George's* County, Merchant, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment: And those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be settled and adjusted: For which Purpose, Attendance will be given at the aforesaid Town by *David Crawford* (who is impowered to receive the same) every Wednesday, from this Time to the first Day of *December* next. And those whose Accounts are then unpaid, may depend that Suits will be brought against them, by

MARTHA HAMILTON, Administratrix.

RAN away from *Nottingham* in *Prince-George's* County, on the 26th of last Month, a Mulatto Slave named *Cato*: he is a short well-made Fellow, about 32 Years of Age. He had on a Russian Coat, a Bearskin Jacket, Linen Breeches, a Check Shirt, a Felt Hat, a Pair of Shoes, and Thread Stockings. He had with him a bob Tail white Mare, and a Bridle and Saddle.

Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, living in *Charles* County, shall have Twenty Shillings; and if taken 30 Miles from home, Thirty Shillings, and Ten Shillings for the Mare.

SAMUEL HANSON.

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 29, 1759.

To be LET for a Term of Years, and Entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION on *Rock-Creek* in *Frederick* County, about 8 Miles from *George-Town* and *Bladensburg*, with Three or Four Hundred Acres of Land adjacent (if the Tenant chooses) extremely proper for Tobacco or Farming: There is a very good Dwelling-House on it, with Offices underneath, and convenient Out Houses, *viz.* Wash, Milk, and Meat-Houses, Barn, Stable and Tobacco-Houses, with a large Garden and Orchard.

The Subscriber has Land to Let on *Seneca* and *Rock-Creek* for Lives, some few Places settled, and those that will take Plantations out of the Woods, will have the Choice of a large Quantity of Land, and a reasonable Term Rent free.

Likewise some small Tracts of good Land lying in the same County to be Sold. DANIEL CARROLL.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near the Head of *Patapsco* River, a lusty Negro Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, not very black, about 35 Years old, has lost two or three of his Teeth on the right Side of his under Jaw; he can read and write, and it is supposed will endeavour to pass for a Freeman and a Doctor. He had on and took with him, a Country Cloth or Cotton Coat about half worn, an old Osnabrigs Shirt, an old Felt Hat, Osnabrigs Trowsers, new Hempen Roll Ditto, a new Osnabrigs Shirt, and two Pair of Negro Shoes, one of which is cut behind without a Seam in the Quarter.

Whoever brings the said Fellow home, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by SAMUEL NORWOOD.

To be SOLD by the Commissioners of the Paper-Currency, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the House of Mr. William Reynolds, *in* Annapolis, *on Wednesday the 13th of* November, *being the second Day of* Anne-Arundel *County Court, at* 3 *o'Clock in the Afternoon,*

THREE LOTS, with a Brick Dwelling-House standing thereon, on the South West Side of *Scotts-Street*, in that Part of the said City called the *New-Town*, late the Estate of *William Cumming*, Esq; deceased, for Current Paper Money.

SOLOMON JACOBS,
TAYLOR, from LONDON,

HEREBY gives Notice, That he carries on that BUSINESS for the Widow *Callahan*, in *Annapolis*; and that all Persons who shall be pleased to employ him, may depend on having their Work done in the best and most fashionable Manner, and at the cheapest Rates.

N. B. He also makes Gold and Silver Laced Waistcoats.

MONEY for BILLS, or BILLS for MONEY, by STEPHEN BORDLEY.

JUST IMPORTED *from* MADEIRA,
And to be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER in ANNAPOLIS,

A PARCEL of choice WINES.

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

TO BE SOLD,
In Lots of One Hundred Acres, on reasonable Terms,

PART of a Tract of Land, called *Frenchmen's Purchase*, containing 2434 Acres, lying near the Temporary Line, on *Marsh-Creek*, whereon is exceeding good Meadow-Ground, and two very good Improvements. For Title and Terms apply to Mr. *William Sparks*, living near the said Land.

And a Tract of Land called *White-Oak Levels*, containing 278 Acres, lying on *Conococheague*, adjoining Mr. *Isaac Baker's* Land, well Timber'd and Water'd, with some good Meadow-Ground, by

RICHARD BROOKE, *Executor of* ISAAC BROOKE, *Or*,
SAMUEL BEALL, junior.

RAN away about the 25th of *June*, from the Subscriber in *Fairfax* County, *Virginia*, a likely Country-born Negro Boy, named *Davy*, about 15 Years of Age, has a Scar near his left Eye, speaks fluently, and is very ready in his Replies. Had on an old blue Cotton Coat and Waistcoat, and Leather Breeches: The Coat had plain Brass Buttons, the Waistcoat Horn.

Whoever brings home the said Negro, or secures him in any Goal, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides reasonable Charges, paid by

G. W. FAIRFAX.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Tuesday the 13th of November *Instant, at the House of* William Brown, *in* London-Town, *the following Tracts of LAND, belonging to the Estate of* William Peele, *deceased,*

ONE TRACT called *Symson's Stones*, containing by Patent 153 Acres, lying near a Place called *Huntington*.

One TRACT called *Batchelor's Choice*, containing 100 Acres, lying on the South Side of the main Falls of *Patapsco*, and contiguous to a Tract of Land, survey'd for *Jane Gray*, called *Maiden's Bower*.

One TRACT called *Poplar Neck*, containing by Patent 250 Acres.

One TRACT called *Mitchell's Addition*, containing 18¼ Acres.

Part of a TRACT called *Paddington's Harbour*, containing 100 Acres.

*** These 3 last Tracts lie contiguous to one another, and near *London-Town*.

Also, The late Mr. *Peele's* Dwelling-House, Store, and other Improvements, in *London-Town*, with several unimproved Lots lying contiguous.

All Persons who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring them in. And any inclining to Purchase the above Lands, may be informed of the Title and Terms of Sale, by applying to JAMES MOUAT, JAMES DICK, JAMES NICHOLSON, } Executors.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-street*; where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Advertisements.